

**GREETED THE UNION JACK WITH CHEERS**

**New York Crowd All Stood Up When God Save the King Was Sung.**

**LADY FITZCLARENCE Gives Times an Interview On Her Arrival in New York.**

New York despatch: Lady Susan FitzClarence, whose husband, a captain in the Royal Fusiliers, died at Gallipoli, and a daughter of the Earl of Harwicke, arrived in New York on the Kronland, Sunday. She is on her way to Australia where she will join Madam Moore and FitzClarence is one of the titled women of England who has given a name and all to the relief of the wounded and stricken, and also know from actual observation and has had the opportunity to observe the task of the British people to stand resolutely in the great world crisis.

In an interview granted to a coteries of reporters, the Times correspondent included, she gave her opinion that Germany's reveal of ruthless summer warfare would not shorten the war, that it would not dampen the spirits of British seamen or lessen the determination at home to see the flag go to a British or Prussian banner, no matter what it may cost. She said that she had been for the Allies of Government, for democracy and for the social life built up through centuries that go on. The British people believe that they are right, and believing that there is nothing that they will not endure.

"The renewal of ruthless warfare," she said, "was to be expected. The German announcement did not create any astonishment at anything any more. We believe that Germany's weakness will have no effect upon our prosecution of the war. We have already suffered much, but we can suffer more. No one fears starvation and everyone is philosophic regarding the efforts to conserve food supplies. The food dictatorship is in the experimental stage and hardships are to be expected, but we have abundant faith in our ability to see the thing through. If there is any discontent in England it is because a little is not being done. It makes us furious to have someone ask why our navy does not do something. We know ourselves that no navy in the history of the world has done so much. It has kept the seas open for a million of men to travel from the front. I know from talks with naval officers some of the hardships these seamen are undergoing. Night after night, month after month, with one foot on the land and the other in the sea, they stand guard around the lights of the Mediterranean. You cannot understand what an infinite task it is to forever trailing the sea for mines and submarines, but it is done. What watchfulness it is saving the Allies and may save America too."

Asked to talk about what was being done in England, Lady Susan told of how already steps were being taken to insure the country against being overrun by men and women reduced to beggary on account of the war. She said that the work at St. Dunstan's, the home in Regent Park, which Otto K. Kahn turned over to the government during the continuance of the war, was a fair sample of what was being done throughout the country. Mr. Arthur Pearson, the periodical publisher, who is himself blind, has charge of the hospital there. There are about 150 beds where patients are treated and a great number live elsewhere. The food consists of curries, soups and other dishes. The first thing that is done is to reserve the maimed that can be restored. For example there is a boy there, eighteen years old, who lost his eyes, his nose and all his teeth in the front of his face when a mortar exploded in front of him. He is wearing a nose of tin now, and his cheeks have been built up of flesh from his thighs. Eventually he will have a paraffin nose.

"The most interesting thing," she said, "is that we have learned how to make boots, carpets, hammocks, baskets and many other things. Poultry raising is one of the things taught and the men are becoming so proficient that they can tell the breed of a fowl simply by handling them. The spirit among these men is the very opposite of despondency. One frequently hears them chaffing each other about their misfortunes.

"Universal service is making great headway. Women are being called to every occupation they can possibly fill, so as to release the men for fighting. It is now quite common to see women working. They wear Dutch trousers, blouses of brown and little scooped hats. I confess it gives me something like a shock to see women delivering bags of coal in the streets of London, but we have been accustomed to seeing them doing the work of men in other capacities."

Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the Municipal Sewerage Commission, speaking in the convention of the National Workmen's Committee on "Jewish Rights," said that in the event of war between the United States and Germany, "the representatives of the Jewish people who have held for unworthy Governments, will sacrifice themselves for America. Let us show America that 800,000 Jewish workmen, with a record of persecution unequalled in

**U-BOAT SINKS AMERICAN SHIP**

**Steamer Lyman M. Law Torpedoed or Bombed.**

**Four Others Victims—Total Tonnage Small.**

**HUN REVISION OF OLD TREATY**

**How Germany Wants One With U. S. Modeled.**

**Important Clause Regarding Enemy Ships.**

A Berlin cable via London, says 15.—Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, in an informal discussion today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, explained the amended version of the American-Fruasian treaty of 1799, which Germany is now submitting through the Swiss Government for the approval of the United States. Herr Zimmerman declared that the interests of civilians and the confiscation of private property were preposterous steps to which his Government was unalterably opposed.

The proposed amended treaty deals in the broadest manner with the private commercial interests and personal liberties of the subjects of both countries. The German proposal would make articles 23 and 24 of the treaty effective immediately upon the severance of diplomatic relations, as well as in the event of a declaration of war, and would extend their protection over all German mercantile property of the United States and vice versa. The treaty also guarantees the freedom of movement for private property, including money, valuables and bank credits, except as otherwise prohibited by existing embargoes, and protection of themselves and their property shall be guaranteed in accordance with the laws of the country of their residence. There shall be no restrictions of their private rights, other than the judicial enactments imposed on neutrals.

Special provision is made that civilians shall not be put in concentration camps or their property expropriated, except under laws applying alike to all neutrals and a general provision is inserted that German property in United States and American property in Germany shall be treated as neutral. Another provision protects patent rights and contract relations.

A significant section is one guaranteeing the protection of the sixth Hague Convention in regard to enemy merchant ships to merchantmen of both parties as well as their cargoes. The provision is extended, however, to forbid the enforced departure of such vessels from their ports without a binding pass from all enemy countries guaranteeing a free voyage to a home port. The same protection would also be extended to the crews of these ships and the treaty would apply, in all particulars, to the colonies of both parties.

**BRITISH NAVY IS CONFIDENT**

**Sure the U-Boat Menace Will Be Overcome.**

**Troop Moves Unhindered—One Day's Results.**

**Reason of the Kaiser's Visit to Vienna.**

London cable: While naval officers express the belief that the submarine operations may continue at high tension for a couple of months they show the utmost confidence in the ability of the navy to cope with the latest campaign with approximately the same success as the campaign against the U-boats in 1915.

An Admiralty official showed to the Associated Press today the figures of arrivals and departures yesterday at English ports, proving that a larger number of vessels entered and departed than on any day during the past six months. Taking a day at random during the period since the latest war zone was declared, out of 149 British arrivals and departures only four vessels were sunk, and these figures, according to the official, give an excellent idea of the percentage of loss to vessels taking the risk.

In the English Channel, where British communications are most vital, the Admiralty official says, the losses have been extraordinarily small at a time when more ships than usual are being routed through the Channel.

TO STEFFEN AUSTRIA.

London cable: (New York Times) The Daily Express regards the visit of the Kaiser to Vienna as an event of considerable importance. It says Austria is striving with almost frantic desire to avoid a break with the United States and adds: "It was at the conference at Imperial Headquarters some time ago, which Emperor Charles ostensibly attended to pay his respects to Emperor Ferdinand, that the Kaiser, although expressing many assurances, was persuaded to endorse the German submarine programme. He was assured that the United States and Spain were groundswells that neither of these countries would

**MORE RAIDS BY HAIG'S MEN ALONG THE FRONT IN FRANCE**

**Germans, Near Arras, Refusing to Leave Dugouts, Were Killed In Them.**

**Lines Penetrated At Other Points, And Successful Work Done.**

London cable says: On the French front the British in the Arras and other regions continue to make raids on German positions. Wednesday's most successful operation was north-east of Arras, where King George's men entered 250 yards of German defences and reached their third line.

Many Germans were killed and some captured. The Arras raid was a success. A trench was captured. German trenches on the Somme and northeast of Ypres have also been entered by the British.

All along the remainder of the front there have been sniping duels and bombardments and work done by aviators of both belligerent camps.

The official report from British headquarters in France reads: "During the day we captured an excellent trench position north of Grandcourt and took a few prisoners. Another very successful raid was carried out this morning northeast of Arras. We penetrated 270 yards into the enemy's defences and reached his third line of defences. Two machine-guns, which were completely destroyed, dugouts were completely destroyed. Many of the enemy were killed in the dugouts, which they refused to leave. We captured 40 prisoners and a machine gun. Our casualties were very light.

"We also entered the German lines east of Ypres and inflicted considerable casualties. A hostile raid attempted east of Arras, but was repulsed. The British attempted two additional attacks with strong forces in this district. Soon after midnight they succeeded in penetrating German trenches buried in snow after ferocious hand-to-hand fighting, but were ejected as the result of counter-attacks.

"At 4 in the morning the British made their sixth and last attack of the night, this breaking down under the German curtain of fire."

**WILSON MAY NOT AWAIT OVERT ACT**

**Violations of U. S. Rights, Accumulating, May Cause Further Action.**

**TENSION GRAVER**

**And Congress May Be Again Consulted Before Serious Trouble.**

Washington despatch: The steady accumulation of violations of American rights by Germany made it appear possible to-day that President Wilson would go before Congress to ask authority for further protecting lives and property without waiting for a serious disaster which might shock the country. There were no indications, however, that he believed the time for such a step had come, and he again was stated authoritatively that he would move deliberately and with full appreciation of all the consequences involved.

Official reports of the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine added to the tension, for, while the act is believed to have been illegal, no lives were lost, and the vessel apparently was warned. The incident was not looked upon as one in itself sufficient to hurry the development of the situation.

Preliminary reports began coming to Government departments showing the piling up about the Atlantic seaboard of goods destined for export to European ports. No serious effect from this condition will be felt, however, until lapse of sufficient time for ships remaining in American ports to have gone to Europe.

While only approximately 10 per cent. of American commerce with Europe is carried on American ships, the sailing of vessels of other nationalities in many instances have either been canceled or postponed, and therefore the result of the ruthless submarine campaign in time will result in a disturbing disturbance of the industrial life of the United States.

Preparations by the Government for any eventualities still are going forward without interruption. Much importance is attached to the work of the Council of National Defense, which is holding daily sessions for the purpose of learning at first hand from Americans of experience what provision must be made to co-ordinate American resources. E. S. Stettinius, of J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, was again before the Council to-day regarding information gained from his experience as head of his firm's base transactions in war orders for the Entente Allies.

**FIGHTING AGAIN IN THE BALKANS**

**Germans Attacked; Made Gains East of Paralovo.**

**Italians Later On Regained Most of Losses.**

**TO STEFFEN AUSTRIA.**

London cable: Active operations have once more been resumed in the Macedonian theatre, engagements at several points in the trenches of the Balkans. The French official report reads: "On Feb. 12, after a violent bombardment, large German forces attacked HILL 1050 east of Paralovo. They were able to gain a footing at several points in the trenches of the first line after fierce fighting. An Italian counter-attack, launched at night, resulted in the recapture of the greater part of the occupied trenches.

"On Feb. 13, after a preparation by heavy and mountain artillery the Italian counter-attack was resumed under good conditions. Fighting continues. Fighting continues.

"On the rest of the front there was only moderate artillery activity.

"The English fleet bombarded Neochori (Macedonia). French airplanes bombed the railway station at Krivolak. A British air squadron exploded a depot of munitions north of Demir Hisar."

**SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY**

**Germany Warns That She Will Sink U. S. Vessels Now Crossing Atlantic.**

**RAIL WRECK KILLS 23**

**British Naval Planes Bomb Hun Shipping in Bruges Harbor.**

James Robb, former Judge of Norfolk county, died in Toronto.

Hon. Dr. Payne said school books would be sold at the same price.

Dr. A. S. Vogt has resigned as conductor of the Mendelssohn choir, Toronto.

The Ontario Legislature will enfranchise all soldiers, irrespective of their age.

J. B. Flanoudon, travelling purchaser for the Quebec province firm of Emard & Co., was instantly killed by a train he was attempting to board at Quebec.

Thomas G. Demch, Customs Inspector at Windsor for more than twenty years, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the brain at the age of seventy-two.

The second day of Call's campaign to raise \$50,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund brought the total to \$20,272.

Hon. H. C. Brewster was sworn in as Minister of Finance of British Columbia.

Twenty-three persons are reported to have been killed in a railroad accident at Serquex, France.

The Patriotic Fund commission took place in the Town of Perth. The amount raised was \$22,000 and \$2,272 more in the form of donations.

Not a single vessel from the United States has been allowed to enter the harbor of Bruges since the German occupation of Belgium.

The Church of Ireland, which was the official or Established Church until about 1865, has subscribed 1,400,000 pounds to the new British war loan.

The Admiralty announced that British naval airplanes on Feb. 10 dropped bombs near the Venetian Bridge in Asa Minor, on the Mediterranean coast. Considerable damage was caused by the bombs to the German camp north of the Venetian Bridge.

One of eighty beds of St. Joseph's Hospital at London, Ont., or if necessary, the whole institution, has been offered by Bishop M. E. Fallon, to the Military Hospitals Commission.

Fire destroyed the business building occupied by Muller & Fuller, Flowers, Curtains, and the Meyerword Sign Company, St. Catharines. The damage reached about \$20,000.

The British Admiralty announces that British naval airplanes have effectively bombed shipping in the harbor at Bruges, Belgium, and brought down a hostile aeroplane.

Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of The Montreal Star, created a Baron, is the first native resident Canadian to be made a member of the British House of Lords, and the first overseas journalist to receive a Peerage.

**GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO PENETRATE INTO CUBA**

London cable says: British officials are greatly interested in the news of the revolutionary outbreak in Cuba, where they assert, they have reasons to suspect German agents have been at work for a long time. Only a few weeks ago Captain Hans Boehm, a German army officer, was taken from the Dutch steamer Zeelandia at Falkland Islands. He had in his possession a chart of Santa Lucia Bay, where, according to other papers seized at the same time, German agents had secured an oil consignment. It is the belief here that the Santa Lucia project is being developed by means of money sent from New York to Havana.

The British naval authorities, while they have failed to discover any German submarine base in the West Indies, declare that they have long had reason to suspect the intention of the Germans to establish one there, and as a consequence they look with suspicion upon the Cuban oil project, as possibly a blind to hide the establishment of a refuge from which submarines could operate.

Sillicus-Wigwag seems very despondent. He says he doesn't care what happens to him. Cynicus-Geel! The first thing you know that fellow will be going off and getting married.

business of Being a strenuous em-Sturdy boys and not built out of ne. The best food ng youngsters is Wheat, the whole od that builds lops, good bone loss sound teeth thy gums. For any meal, with cream. Delicious erved fruits.